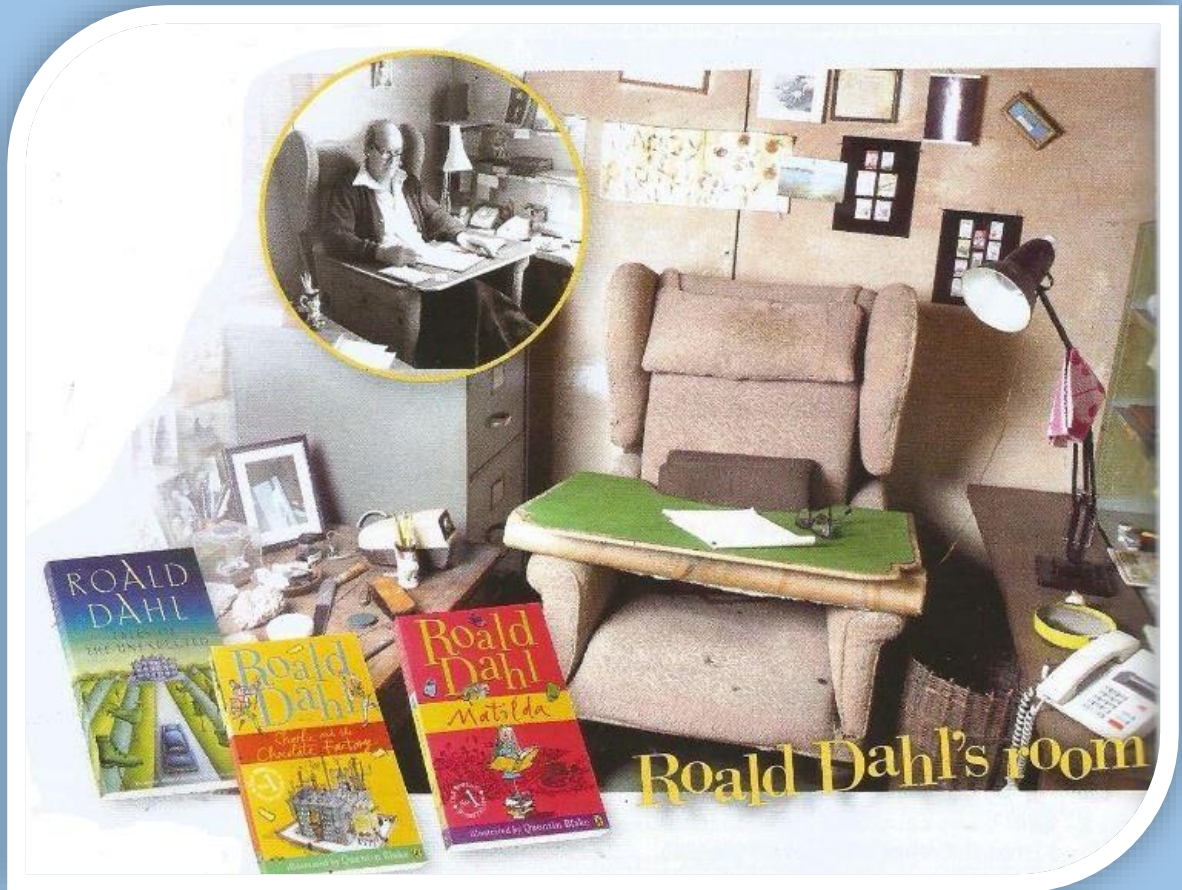


WEEK ONE



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GRAMMAR

Circle a, b, or c.

- 1 Hello. _____ your name?
a What b What are c What's
- 2 Maria is German. _____ a student.
a She's b He's c It's
- 3 A Where _____ from?
B He's from Turkey.
a he is b is c is he
- 4 They _____ English, they're Scottish.
a isn't b aren't c not are
- 5 A Are you from Paris?
B Yes, _____.
a I am b I'm c I are
- 6 She's Brazilian. _____ name's Daniela.
a His b Her c Your
- 7 We're from the USA. _____ surname is Mackay.
a Your b Their c Our
- 8 A What are they?
B They're _____.
a watches b a watch c watchs

- 9 A What is it?
B It's _____.
a a umbrella
b an umbrella
c umbrella
- 10 Look at those _____.
a womans b women c womens
- 11 A What are _____ in English?
B They're keys.
a that b this c these
- 12 These are very _____.
a difficult exercises
b exercises difficult
c difficults exercises
- 13 _____ careful! That dog's dangerous.
a Are b Be you c Be
- 14 Please _____ in the library.
a not eat b don't eat c no eat
- 15 I'm hungry. _____ stop at the café.
a Let's b We c Don't

VOCABULARY

a Complete with *at, from, in, off, or to*.

- 1 I'm _____ Japan.
- 2 Nice _____ meet you.
- 3 What's *bonjour* _____ English?
- 4 Look _____ the board.
- 5 Please turn _____ your mobile phone.

b Complete the phrases with these verbs.

Answer Stand Open Read Work

- 1 _____ the text.
- 2 _____ in pairs.
- 3 _____ up.
- 4 _____ the door.
- 5 _____ the questions.

c Circle the word that is different.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| one | three | book | five |
| 1 eight | two | seven | file |
| 2 Brazil | Chinese | Hungary | Switzerland |
| 3 Polish | Italian | Japanese | France |
| 4 Africa | Asia | Ireland | Europe |
| 5 sixteen | forty | ninety | eighty |
| 6 Wednesday | Italy | Friday | Monday |
| 7 glasses | purse | headphones | scissors |
| 8 door | window | wall | school |
| 9 wallet | newspaper | book | magazine |
| 10 happy | tired | angry | stressed |

d Write the opposite adjective.

- 1 good _____
- 2 expensive _____
- 3 dirty _____
- 4 tall _____
- 5 empty _____

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?

- a Read the article once. Do you know any more words which are American English, not British English?

British & American English –

the same, but different

British and American people **speak** the same language – English, but with some small differences.

VOCABULARY

Some words are different in American English, **for example** Americans say *zip code*, not *postcode*, *vacation*, not *holiday*, and *cell phone*, not *mobile phone*. Some words have different **meanings**, for example in British English a *purse* is a thing where women have their **money** and credit cards. In American English a *purse* is a woman's bag.

SPELLING

Colour, *favour*, and other words that **end in** *-our* in British English end with *-or* in American English, e.g. *color*, *favor*. *Centre*, *theatre*, and other words that end in *-tre* in British English end with *-ter* in American English, e.g. *center*, *theater*.

GRAMMAR

American grammar is very **similar** to British grammar, but with some small differences, especially prepositions. For example, Americans say *See you Friday*, but British people say *See you on Friday*.

PRONUNCIATION

The most important difference between American and British English is pronunciation. American **accents** and British accents are quite different, and when an American starts speaking British people know he or she is American, and **vice versa**.

- b Look at the **highlighted** words in the text and guess their meaning.

- c Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- 1 American English and British English are very different.
- 2 *Holiday* and *postcode* are the same in British and American English.
- 3 *Purse* has different meanings in American and British English.
- 4 *Kilometer* is British spelling.
- 5 British and American grammar are not very different.
- 6 It's difficult to know from their accent if a person is English or American.

1

1A present tense verb **be** (+), subject pronouns: *I, you*, etc.

(+) = positive form

(1 5))

Full form	Contraction
I am your teacher.	I'm your teacher.
You are in room 7.	You're in room 7.
He is Mike.	He's Mike.
She is Hannah.	She's Hannah.
It is a school.	It's a school.
We are students.	We're students.
You are in Class 2.	You're in Class 2.
They are teachers.	They're teachers.

- Always use a subject pronoun (*you, he*, etc.) with a verb, e.g. *It's a school.* **NOT** *Is a school.* *They're teachers.* **NOT** *Are teachers.*
- Always use capital *I*, e.g. *He's Mike* and *I'm Sally*. **NOT** *i'm Sally*. With other pronouns only use a capital letter when it's the first word in a sentence.
- *you* = singular and plural.
- Use *he* for a man, *she* for a woman, and *it* for a thing.
- Use *they* for people and things.

Contractions

- In contractions ' = a missing letter, e.g. 'm = am.
- We use contractions in conversation and in informal writing, e.g. an email to a friend.

1B present tense verb **be** (-) and (?)

I'm not American. (1 23))
She isn't from London.
They aren't Spanish.
Are you Polish? Yes, **I am**.
Is she Russian? No, **she isn't**.

(-) = negative form

Full form	Contraction	
I am not	I'm not	
You are not	You aren't	
He / She / It is not	He / She / It isn't	Italian.
We are not	We aren't	Spanish.
You are not	You aren't	British.
They are not	They aren't	

- Put *not* after the verb *be* to make negatives.
- You can also contract *are not* and *is not* like this:
You're not Italian. *She's not Spanish.*

(?) = question form

Am I	
Are you	German?
Is he / she / it	Russian?
Are we	Polish?
Are you	
Are they	

(✓) = positive short answer

	I am.
	you are.
Yes,	he / she / it is.
	we are.
	you are.
	they are.

(X) = negative short answer

	I'm not.
	you aren't.
No,	he / she / it isn't.
	we aren't.
	you aren't.
	they aren't.

- In questions, put *am, are, is*, **before** *I, you, he*, etc.
Are you German? **NOT** *You are German?*
Where are you from? **NOT** *Where you are from?*
- Don't use contractions in positive short answers.
Are you Russian? Yes, **I am.** **NOT** *Yes, I'm.*

1C possessive adjectives: *my, your*, etc.

I'm Italian.
You're in level 1.
He's the director.
She's your teacher.
It's a school.
We're an international school.
They're new students.

My family are from Rome. (1 41))
This is **your** classroom.
His name is Michael.
Her name is Tina.
Its name is Queen's School.
Our students are from many different countries.
Their names are David and Emma.

- *his* = of a man, *her* = of a woman, *its* = of a thing.
- *their* = of plural people or things.
- Possessive adjectives don't change with plural nouns.
our students **NOT** *ours* students

it's or its?

Be careful with *it's* and *its*.
it's = it is **It's** a school.
its = possessive **Its** name is Queen's School.

2A a / an, plurals; this / that / these / those

a / an, plurals

It's a bag.
It's an umbrella.
They're books.
They're watches.

1 52))

a / an (indefinite article)

It's	a	bag. pen.
	an	identity card. umbrella.

- Use *a / an* with singular nouns.
- Use *an* with a noun beginning with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u).
- Use *a* with nouns beginning u when u = /ju:/, e.g. *university*.

regular plurals

Singular	Plural	Spelling
a book a key	books keys	add -s
a watch a box	watches boxes	add -es after ch, sh, s, x
a country a dictionary	countries dictionaries	consonant + y > ies

- Add -s (or -es or -ies) to make plural nouns:
It's a pen. They're pens.
- Don't use *a / an* with plural nouns:
They're keys. NOT They're a keys.

irregular plurals

Singular	Plural
a man /mæn/	men /men/
a woman /'wʊmən/	women /'wɪmɪn/
a child /tʃaɪld/	children /'tʃɪldrən/
a person /'pɜːsn/	people /'piːpl/

this / that / these / those

1



- 1 What's **this**? It's a ticket. 1 57))
These watches are Japanese.
- 2 **That** car is Italian.
What are **those**? They're headphones.

2

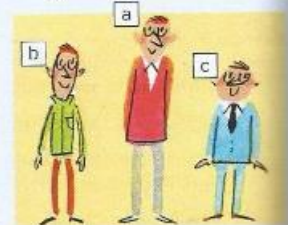


- 1 Use *this / these* for things near you (*here*).
 - 2 Use *that / those* for things which aren't near you (*there*).
- *this / that* = singular; *these / those* = plural.
 - *this, that, these, and those* can be adjectives (*this watch*) or pronouns (*What's this?*).

2B adjectives

- 1 The **White House** is in the USA. 1 63))
They're **blue jeans**.
- 2 He's **strong**.
It isn't easy.
Is it **American**?
- 3 It's a **very big** city.
She's **quite small**.

- 1 When we use an adjective with a noun, the adjective goes before the noun:
It's a big house. NOT It's a house big.
Adjectives don't change before a plural noun: *They're blue jeans.*
NOT They're blues jeans.
- 2 We can also use adjectives without a noun, after the verb *be*.
- 3 We often use *very* and *quite* before adjectives:
a *He's very tall.*
b *He's quite tall.*
c *He isn't very tall.*



2C imperatives, let's

- 1 **Open the door. Turn right.** 1 71))
Don't worry. Don't stop.
Be quiet, please. Please sit down.
- 2 **Let's go home. Let's wait.**

- 1 Use imperatives to give orders or instructions.
 - [+] imperatives = verb (infinitive). [-] imperatives = *don't* + verb (infinitive).
 - Add *please* to be polite: *Open the door, please.*
 - We often use *be* + adjective in imperatives: *Be quiet, Be careful, etc.*
 - Don't use a pronoun with imperatives: *Be quiet.*
- 2 Use *Let's* + verb (infinitive) to make suggestions.
Use *Let's not* + verb to make a negative suggestion: *Let's not wait.*